

HED

TO HEDGATOR. *v. n.* To play the bully; to bluster.
They have attacked me, some with piteous moans and outcries, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others ranting and hedging, others folding and reviling. *Stillingsfleet.*
One would think the hedging, the forming, the fullen, and all the different species of the angry, should be cured. *Speet.*
Don Carlos made her chief director,
That the might o'er the servants hedger. *Swift.*

HEDERA'CEOUS. *adj.* [*hederaceus*, Lat.] Producing ivy. *Dict.*
HEDGE. *n. f.* [*pege*, Saxon.] A fence made round grounds with prickly bushes.

It is a good wood for fire, if kept dry; and is very useful for stakes in hedges.
The gardens unfold variety of colours to the eye every morning, and the hedges breath is beyond all perfume. *Pope.*

Of sweet-briar hedges I pursue my walk. *Thomson.*
HEDGES, prefixed to any word, notes something mean, vile, of the lowest class: perhaps from a hedge, or hedge-born man, a man without any known place of birth.

There are five in the first flew: the pedant, the braggart, the hedge-priest, the fool, and the boy. *Shakespeare.*

The clergy do much better than a little hedge, contemptible, illiterate vicar can be presumed to do. *Swift.*

A person, who, by his stile and literature, seems to have been the corrector of a hedge-priest in Little Britain, proceeded gradually to an author. *Swift.*

TO HEDGE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To inclose with a hedge, or fence of wood dry or growing. *Hedge thy possession about with thorns. Ecclus. xxviii. 24.*
Those alleys must be hedged at both ends, to keep out the wind. *Bacon, Essay 47.*

2. To obstruct.
I will hedge up thy way with thorns. *Hof. ii. 6.*

3. To incircle for defence.
England, hedge'd in with the main,
That water-walled bulwark, still secure
And confident from foreign purposes. *Shakespeare, King John.*

There's such divinity doth hedge a king,
That reason can but peep to what it would. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

4. To shut up within an inclosure.
It must not be paid and exported in ready money; so says our law; but that is a law to hedge in the cuckoo, and serves for no purpose: for if we export not goods, for which our merchants have money due to them, how can it be paid by bills of exchange? *Locke.*

5. To force into a place already full. This seems to be mistaken for edge. To edge in, is to put in by the way that requires least room; but hedge may signify to thrust in with difficulty, as into a hedge.

Bay not me,
I'll not endure it: you forget yourself
To hedge me in: I am a soldier. *Shakespeare, Julius Caesar.*
When I was hasty, thou delay'dst me longer:
I prythee, let me hedge one moment more
Into thy promise; for thy life prelied. *Dryden.*

When you are sent on an errand, be sure to hedge in some business of your own. *Swift, Directions to the Footman.*

TO HEDGE. *v. n.* To thift; to hide the head.
I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet you rogue will enconce your rage, your catamountain looks, your red-lettice phrases. *Shakespeare.*

HEDGE-BORN. *adj.* [*hedge and born*.] Of no known birth; meanly born.

He then, that is not furnish'd in this fort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
And should, if I were worthy to be judge,
Be quite degraded, like a hedge-born swain,
That doth presume to boast of gentle blood. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*

HEDGE-FUMITORY. *n. f.* A plant. *Ansforth.*

HEDGE-HOG. *n. f.* [*hedge and hog*.]
1. An animal set with prickles, like thorns in an hedge.
Like hedge-hogs, which
Lie tumbling in my bare-foot way, and mount
Their pricks at my foot-fall. *Shakespeare, Tempest.*

Few have belief to swallow, or hope enough to experience,
the collyrium of Albertus; that is, to make one see in the dark: yet thus much, according unto his receipt, will the right eye of an hedge-hog, boiled in oil, and preserved in a brazen vessel, effect. *Erasmus, Vulgar Errors, b. i.*

The hedge-hog hath his backside and flanks thick set with strong and sharp prickles; and besides, by the help of a muscle, can contract himself into a globular figure, and so withdraw his whole under part, head, belly and legs, within his thicket of prickles. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A term of reproach.
Didst thou not kill this king?
—I grant ye.
—Doft grant me, hedge-hog? *Shakespeare, Richard III.*

3. A plant. *Ansforth.*

4. The globe-fish. *Ansforth.*

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HEDGE-HYSSOP. *n. f.* [*hedge and hyssop*.] A species of willow-wort.

HEDGE-BYSSOP is a purging medicine, and a very rough one: externally it is said to be a vulnerary. *Hill's Mat. Medica.*

HEDGE-MUSTARD. *n. f.* A plant.
The flower has four leaves, expanded in a crucial form: the point becomes a long, slender, bivalve pod, divided by a partition into two cells, which contain many round seeds. The species are five. *Miller.*

HEDGE-NETTLE. *n. f.* A plant. *Ansforth.*
HEDGE-NOTE. *n. f.* [*hedge and note*.] A word of contempt for low writing.

When they began to be somewhat better bred, they left these hedge-notes for another sort of poem, which was also full of pleasant railery. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*

HEDGE-PIG. *n. f.* [*hedge and pig*.] A young hedge-hog.
Thrice the brinded cat hath mew'd.
Thrice and once the hedge-pig whin'd. *Shakespeare, Macbeth.*

HEDGE-ROW. *n. f.* [*hedge and row*.] The series of trees or bushes planted for inclosures.
Sometime walking not unseen
By hedge-row elms, on hillocks green. *Milton.*

The fields in the northern side are divided by hedge-rows of myrtle. *Berkeley to Pope.*

HEDGE-SPARROW. *n. f.* [*hedge and sparrow*.] A sparrow that lives in bushes.
The hedge-sparrow fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

HEDGE-BILL. *n. f.* [*hedge and bill*.] A cutting hook used in making hedges.
Comes master Dametas with a hedging-bill in his hand,
chaffing and swearing. *Sidney.*

HEDGEER. *n. f.* [*from hedge*.] One who makes hedges.

The labour'd ox
In his loose traces from the furrow came,
And the swink'd hedger at his fupper fat. *Milton.*

He would be laughed at, that should go about to make a fine dancer out of a country hedger at past fifty. *Locke.*

TO HEED. *v. a.* [*heban*, Saxon.] To mind; to regard; to take notice of; to attend.
With pleasure Argus the musician heeds;
But wonders much at those new vocal reeds. *Dryden.*

He will no more have clear ideas of all the operations of his mind, than he will have all the particular ideas of any landscape or clock, who will not turn his eyes to it, and with attention heed all the parts of it. *Locke.*

HEED. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.]

1. Care; attention.
With wanton heed and giddy cunning,
The melting voice through mazes running. *Milton.*

Take heed that, in their tender years, ideas, that have no natural cohesion, come not to be united in their heads. *Locke.*
Thou must take heed, my Portius;
The world has all its eyes on Cato's son. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Caution; fearful attention; suspicious watch.
Either wife bearing or ignorant carriage is caught as men catch diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take heed of their company. *Shakespeare, Henry IV. p. ii.*

Take heed, have open eye; for thieves do foot by night:
Take heed ere Summer comes, or cuckoo birds affright. *Shakespeare, Merry Wives of Windsor.*

3. Care to avoid.
We should take heed of the neglect or contempt of his worship. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

4. Notice; observation.
Speech must come by hearing and learning; and birds give more heed, and mark words more than beasts. *Bacon.*

5. Seriousness; staidness.
He did unseat them; and the first he view'd,
He did it with a serious mind; a heed
Was in his countenance. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

6. Regard; respectful notice.
It is a way of calling a man a fool, when no heed is given to what he says. *L'Estrange.*

HEEDFUL. *adj.* [*from heed*.]

1. Watchful; cautious; suspicious.
Give him heedful note;
For I mine eyes will rivet to his face;
And, after, we will both our judgments join,
In censure of his seeming. *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

2. Attentive; careful; observing.
I am commanded
To tell the passion of my sovereign's heart;
Where fame, late entering at his heedful ears,
Hath plac'd thy beauty's image and thy virtue. *Shakespeare, H. VI.*

To him one of the other twins was bound,
Whilft I had been like heedful of the other. *Shakespeare.*

Thou, heedful of advice, secure proceed;
My praise the precept is, be thine the deed. *Pope's Odyssey.*

HEEDFULLY. *adv.* [*from heedful*.] Attentively; carefully; cautiously.
Let the learner maintain an honourable opinion of his instructor.

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structor, and heedfully listen to his instructions, as one willing to be led. *Watts.*

HEEDFULNESS. *n. f.* [*from heedful*.] Caution; vigilance; attention.

HEEDILY. *adv.* Cautiously; vigilantly. *Dict.*
HEEDINESS. *n. f.* Caution; vigilance. *Dict.*

HEEDLESS. *adj.* [*from heed*.] Negligent; inattentive; careless; thoughtless; regardless; unobscuring.

The heedless lover does not know
Whole eyes they are that wound him so. *Waller.*

Heedless of verse, and hopes of the crown,
Scarce half a wit, and more than half a clown,
Some ideas, which have more than once offered themselves to the senses, have yet been little taken notice of; the mind being either heedless, as in children, or otherwise employed, as in men. *Dryden.*

HEEDLESSLY. *adv.* [*from heedless*.] Carelessly; negligently; inattentively.
Whilft ye discharge the duty of matrimony, ye heedlessly slide into sin. *Locke.*

HEEDLESSNESS. *n. f.* [*from heedless*.] Carelessness; thoughtlessness; negligence; inattention.
In the little harms they suffer from knocks and falls, they should not be pitted, but bid do so again; which is a better way to cure their heedlessness. *Locke.*

HEEL. *n. f.* [*pele*, Saxon.]

1. The part of the foot that protuberates behind.
He calls to mind his strength, and then his speed,
His winged heels, and then his armed head;
With these t' avoid, with that his fate to meet;
But fear prevails, and bids him trust his feet.
If the luxated bone be distorted backward, it lieth over the heel bone. *Domban.*

2. The whole foot of animals.
Pegasus appeared hanging off the side of a rock, with a fountain running from his heel. *Addison's Guardian.*

3. The feet, as employed in flight.
Nothing is commoner, in times of danger, than for men to leave their masters to bears and tygers, and shew them a fair pair of heels for't. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

4. To be at the heels. To pursue closely; to follow hard.
Sir, when comes your book forth?
—Upon the heels of my presentment. *Shakespeare, Timon.*

But there no sequel at the heels of this
Mother's admiration? *Shakespeare, Hamlet.*

Could we break our way
By force, and at our heels all hell should rise
With blackest infurrection, to confound
Heaven's purest light. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

5. To pursue as an enemy.
The Spaniards fled on towards the North to seek their fortunes, being still chased by the English navy at their heels, until they were fain to give them over for want of powder. *Bacon.*

Want! hungry want! that hungry meagre fiend,
Is at my heels, and chases me in view.
Through proud London he came fighting on,
After th' admired heels of Bolingbroke. *Shakespeare, Henry IV.*

7. To lay by the heels. To fetter; to shackle; to put in gyves.
If the king blame me for't, I'll lay ye all
By th' heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines for neglect. *Shakespeare, Henry VIII.*

One half of man, his mind,
Is, sui juris, unconfin'd,
And cannot be laid by the heels. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 3.*

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of mummers; and wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels. *Addison's Freeholder.*

8. Anything shaped like a heel.
At the other side is a kind of heel or knob, to break clots with. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

9. The back part of a stocken: whence the phrase to be out at heels, to be worn out.
I've watch'd and travell'd hard;
Some time I shall sleep out, the rest I'll whistle:
A good man's fortune may grow out at heels. *Shakespeare, K. Lear.*

TO HEEL. *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To dance.
I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high lavis, nor sweeten talk. *Shakespeare.*

2. To lean on one side: as, the ship heels.
HEELER. *n. f.* [*from heel*.] A cock that strikes well with his heels.

HEEL-PIECE. *n. f.* [*heel and piece*.] A piece fixed on the hinder part of the shoe, to supply what is worn away.

TO HEEL-PIECE. *v. a.* [*heel and piece*.] To put a piece of leather on a shoe-heel.

Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new heel-piecing her shoes. *Arb.*
HEEL. *n. f.* [*from heels*.]

1. Heaving; effort.
May be in the cup
A spider steep'd, and one may drink; depart,

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And yet partake no venom; for his knowledge
Is not infected: but if one present
Th' abhor'd ingredient to his eye, make known
How he hath drunk, he cracks his gorge, his sides
With violent heft. *Shakespeare, Winter's Tale.*

2. [For heft.] Handle.
His oily side devours both blade and heft. *Waller.*

HEIRA. *n. f.* [*Arabick*.] A term in chronology, signifying the epocha, or account of time, used by the Arabians and Turks, who begin their computation from the day that Mahomet was forced to make his escape from the city of Mecca, which happened on Friday July 16, A. D. 622, under the reign of the emperor Heraclius. *Harris.*

HEIFER. *n. f.* [*peah-pone*, Saxon.] A young cow.
Who finds the heifer dead and bleeding fresh,
And fees fast by a butcher with an ax,
But will suspect 'twas he that made the slaughter? *Shakespeare.*

A heifer will put up her nose, and snuff in the air, against rain. *Bacon's Natural History.*

For her the flocks refuse their verdant food,
Nor thirsty heifers seek the gliding flood. *Pope's Winter.*

HEIGH-HO. *interj.*

1. An expression of slight languour and uneasiness.
Heigh-ho! an't be not four by the day, I'll be hang'd. *Shak.*

2. It is used by Dryden, contrarily to custom, as a voice of exultation.
We'll toss off our ale 'till we cannot stand,
And heigh-be for the honour of old England. *Dryden.*

HEIGHT. *n. f.* [*from high*.]

1. Elevation above the ground; any place assigned.
Into what pit thou see'st,
From what height fall'n. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. i.*

2. Altitude; space measured upwards.
Abroad I'll study thee,
As he removes far off, that great heights takes. *Donne.*

There is in Ticinium, in Italy, a church that is in length one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in height near fifty. *Bacon's Natural History.*

An amphitheatre appear'd,
Rais'd in degrees, to sixty paces rear'd;
That when a man was plac'd in one degree,
Height was allow'd for him above to see. *Dryden.*

Here fills the eye with terror and delight. *Addison.*

3. Degree of latitude.
Guinea lieth to the North sea, in the same height as Peru to the South. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

4. Summit; ascent; towering eminence.
From Alpine heights the father first descends;
His daughter's husband in the plain attends. *Dryden's Ars.*

Every man of learning need not enter into their difficulties, nor climb the heights to which some others have arrived. *Watts.*

5. Elevation of rank; station of dignity.
By him that rais'd me to this careful height,
From that contented hap which I enjoy'd,
I never did incense his majesty
Against Clarence. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*

Ten kings had from the Norman conqueror reign'd,
When England to her greatest height attain'd,
Of pow'r, dominion, glory, wealth and state. *Daniel.*

6. The utmost degree; full completion.
Putrefaction doth not rise to its height at once. *Bacon.*

Did not she
Of Timna first betray me, and reveal
The secret, wrestled from me in the height
Of nuptial love profess'd? *Milton's Agonistes.*

Of God, whom to behold was then my height
Of happiness! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

7. Utmost exertion.
Come on, sir; I shall now put you to the height of your breeding. *Shakespeare, All's well that ends well.*

8. State of excellence; advance towards perfection.
Social duties are carried to greater heights, and enforced with stronger motives, by the principles of our religion. *Addison.*

TO HEIGHTEN. *v. a.* [*from height*.]

1. To raise higher.
2. To improve; to meliorate.
3. To aggravate.

Foreign states gave us their assistance in reducing our country to a state of peace; and which of them used their endeavours to lighten our confusions, and plunge us into all the evils of a civil war? *Addison's Freeholder.*

4. To improve by decorations.
As in a room, contrived for state, the height of the roof should bear a proportion to the area; so in the heightenings of poetry, the strength and vehemence of figures should be suited to the occasion. *Dryden's Span. Essay, Dedication.*

HEINOUS. *adj.* [*haineux*, French, from *hain*, hate; or from the Teutonic *heon*, thame.] Atrocious; wicked in a high degree.
To abrogate or innovate the gospel of Christ, if men or angels